

初中英语

# 阅读理解

Reading Comprehension Test Guide

主编 杨福惊 陈金钊

充实而不冗余的完美，  
是我们千锤百炼、  
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# 21世纪英语 阅读理解题型的考查方式与答题技巧

阅读理解题型是中考英语试卷中非常重要的一部分,也是试卷中分值最大的一种题型而且其篇数呈逐年增多的趋势,原来一些省市考4篇阅读,近两年考到6~10篇,其题型也由原来单一的客观题型变为多样的综合阅读题型。阅读理解题型主要考查学生对阅读材料的分析理解能力、推理判断能力和概括归纳能力。纵观历届中考试题,出现的短文题材比较广泛,有人物、故事、生活常识、名人轶事和新闻报道等。解答此类题目时既要理解文章各句的字面意思,又要注意理解文章字里行间的言外之意,以发现作者要表达的真实思想内容。

鉴于做此类题型有一定的难度,所以,考生除了要在平时广泛而大量地阅读与教材难易程度相当的读物外,掌握一定的解题方法和技巧就变得尤为重要。为了帮助同学们走出迷谷,中考取得好成绩,本文将从阅读理解题型的考查内容、阅读方法、答题技巧、注意事项及典型的阅读理解题的分析等方面加以论述,供同学们学习时参考。

## 阅读理解题型的考查方式

### ➡1. 文章主旨和大意的考查

这类试题主要是考查考生对文章的理解程度,考查内容包括作者的写作目的、文章的中心思想等。考生只有读懂全文才能在四个选项中选出正确答案或写出文章的中心思想。

### ➡2. 细节和事实的考查

考生答此类试题时,一定要抓住文中所叙述事件的几大要素,即时间、地点、人物、事件发展过程和结局等,所选答案一定要符合原文,切不可望文生义或主观臆造。

### ➡3. 词义或句义的考查

这些词句往往不只是体现其表层含义,而且具有深层意义,要求考生或根据上下文来判断其意义,或根据句子的语法关系分析其含义,或透过表层意义来理解其深层意义。因此,考生答题时,一定要深入思考,充分理解其深层含义。

### ➡4. 结论或推论性的考查

这类考题答案的选择往往无所谓正确与错误之别,而是最佳与非最佳之差。考生须读懂通篇文章,看懂作者的写作要旨,按照文章事件发生的过程和逻辑关系,推出符合原文逻辑或主旨的结论或推论,这样才能选出最佳答案。

### ➡5. 拟选题目的考查

一篇文章究竟应加一个什么样的题目为最佳,这不但取决于文章的内容,也取决于标题的特点。英语文章标题的特点一般是省略冠词、be动词或作定语用的人称代词,且多以短语或简单句为主。选择标题的一般原则是:一要切题,即能够概括出全文的主旨;二要简洁,即文字要简单明了。





## 阅读理解题型的答题技巧

### 一、阅读理解能力测试的主要要求

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意以及用来说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
2. 既要理解具体的事实,也要理解其内在的抽象的含义。
3. 既要理解字面意思,也要根据具体语境理解其深层含义。其中包括作者的态度、意图,也就是理解作者言外之意,话外之音。
4. 既要理解某句、某段的意义,也要理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理、判断及分析,得出文章的结论。
5. 既能根据材料所提供的信息去理解,也能结合中学生应有的常识去理解。

### 二、阅读理解试题的类型

1. 直接解答题
  2. 常识性解答题
  3. 同义词转换题
  4. 理解解答题属于中层次试题
  5. 分析判断型解答题
  6. 归纳推理型解答题
- 属于浅层次试题
- 属于高层次试题

### 三、做阅读理解题的方法

做阅读理解题,一般来说有两种方法:一种是先看文章,再看试题;另一种是先看一下试题,再去看看文章。这两种方法各有利弊,因人而异。

#### 1. 先看文章,再看试题

用这种方法做题,一般可以采用以下步骤:首先快速浏览全文,大致了解文章大意及中心思想;然后再去看后边的几道小题,将问题及问题的选项略读一遍,大致了解问题的内容以及在原文中的出处;最后带着问题进行细读,特别注意要细读与问题有关的词和句子。这种方法的优点在于阅读视野广阔,心中有数,主次分明,阅读重点突出。但这种方法要求快速阅读的技巧且质量要高,能在短时间内通过关键词语找到中心内容,否则会因反复查找的次数多了而耽误时间。

#### 2. 先看试题,再看文章

用这种方法可采用以下步骤:首先看几个问题及选项,从中将细节题和中心思想题分开,先做细节试题;然后带着这些细节题到原文中快速找到有关词和句子,从而做出判断;最后,再通过阅读全文来把握文章中心,完成中心思想题。这种方法的优点是快速、直接,阅读目的性强,可减少无关信息的阅读时间,但缺点是做题时对全局顾及差,不能借助中心内容的把握判断选项的对错。另外,孤立看试题比较易忘记,往往是看了文章后还要看试题,此做法对记忆的要求较高。

无论哪种方法,首先要了解其特点,还要了解自己能力的长短处,然后再通过平时的有意训练,才能找出适合自己的方法,取得最佳的效果。希望同学们通过做后边的强化训练题找到最适合自己的解阅读理解题的方法。

### 四、做阅读理解试题的步骤

1. 扫读 扫读是通览全文,把握文章中心意思,也就是说通过对文章的快速阅读,把握住文章的中心。它也是平时快速阅读训练的主要方法。具体说即是快速阅读后,弄清文章的中心思想以及文章中是通过什么或哪几方面来说明和阐述这个中心的。扫读时可以忽略细节,快速读句子中的关键词语,重点看文章首尾段及段的首尾句子,才能快速捕捉到中心意思。

下面举例说明怎样才能把握住文章的中心思想。

看下面的文章:

Water is all around us. Water is in the ocean. Water is in the lakes and rivers. Water is in the

air. There is more water than land on the earth. All things must have water to live. The plants must have it. The animals must have it. We must have it, too. We cannot live without drinking water. Sometimes, we do not have all the water that we need. The land will dry up without water. Sometimes, there can be too much water in the land. If it rains very, very hard, the rain water will run down the hills. It takes some of the land with it when it runs down the hills. It is called erosion when the water takes the land away.

Water on the earth will never be used up. It goes from the ocean to the air to make clouds. Then, it falls from the clouds down to the land. It runs off the land and out to the ocean again. The clouds in the air are made of water. Sometimes the water falls down from the clouds. It makes rain. The rain falls onto the land. Some of it goes into the ground. Some of it washes down and goes back into the ocean. Some water that falls down from the clouds is not rain. Some of this water is snow. The snow is made of water. Some water that is not rain or snow falls down from the clouds. Some of this water is sleet(雨夹雪). The sleet is made of little pieces of ice. Some water that is not rain or snow or sleet falls down from the clouds. Some of this water is hail(冰雹). The hail is made of ice balls!

1. According to the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we can live without water  
B. the animals don't need water  
C. human beings can't live without water  
D. only plants must have water
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ on the earth according to the passage.  
A. more plants than animals  
B. more water than land  
C. more rain than snow  
D. more air than water
3. Which of the following is not made of water?  
A. Snow.  
B. Sleet.  
C. Hail.  
D. Land.
4. Erosion in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 地震  
B. 雪崩  
C. 侵蚀  
D. 霜冻
5. Which of the following shows the water cycle(循环)?  
A. water from the ocean→air→clouds→rain→land→ocean  
B. water in the air→clouds→rain→land→hail  
C. water in the clouds→snow→land→ocean  
D. rain→land→river→ocean→storm

此文主要讲 water(水), 从文中第一句和尾句找不到主题句。要找到主题句, 就要通过快速阅读, 抓住关键词语。首先看到文中一开始就连串出现了四个以 water 开头的句子表明“水在我们周围, 在海洋中, 在江河中, 在空气中”, 紧接着说“在地球上水比陆地多”, 然后出现了主题句: “All things must have water to live. 一切生物没有水不能生存。”接着马上跟上三句话对主题句进行论述: 动物、植物、人都需要水。第 1 题就是对文章的中心思想的考查, A, B 选项与中心思想违背, D 项说仅植物需要水, 这是不完全的, 文中主要是说人类没水就不能生存, 故 C 项正确。

答案: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A

### B

No one wants to look silly or do the wrong thing at a new job. It is important to make the right impression(印象) from the very first day. You will face new people. You will be in a new place. It may be difficult to know what to do. Here are five tips to help you make it through the first day at a new job:

1. First impressions can last forever. Make sure you make a good one. Before your first day, find out if your new job has a dress code( rules about what you can wear to work). If so, be

- must be sure to follow it. No matter what, always be neat and clean.
2. Get to work on time! Give yourself an extra 15 minutes to make sure you arrive on time.
3. Pay attention to introductions. One of the first things that your supervisor may do is to introduce you to co-workers. These co-workers will be important to you. They are the ones who will answer your questions when the boss is not around.
4. Ask plenty of questions. Make sure that your supervisor has told you what is expected of you. If he or she has not told you your duties, ask for a list. Set daily and weekly goals for yourself.
5. Never be the first one to leave. Observe what your co-workers do around quitting time (下班时间). It does not look good for you to be eager to leave.
- Before you arrive at work, you should
- A. dress in a right way B. introduce yourself  
C. know your duties D. know your co-workers well

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. You should be the first one to arrive at work.  
B. You should ask your co-workers for your duties.  
C. You should not be eager to go back home.  
D. You are required to arrive 15 minutes earlier.
3. According to the passage, your supervisor is most likely your
- A. visitor B. teacher C. workmate D. leader
4. The writer thinks that a new job is more to people.
- A. a duty B. a challenge C. an offer D. fun
5. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Getting a New Job B. Tips on How to Work  
C. The First Day Work D. The Importance of Co-workers

通过快速阅读可知第一天工作的重要性。这篇文章与上一篇极相似,主题句在文中。第一句讲的是:在新工作刚开始时,没有一个人想让人看起来笨手笨脚或第一天就做错事情。第二句就出现了主题句:It is important to make the right impression(印象)from the very first day. 第一天工作就给人留下好的印象是很重要的。这篇文章是作者对第一天工作提的几点建议,故第5题问 the best title 即是对主题思想的考查,应选 C 项。

答案:1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C

One day, a farmer was walking along a road with his son Thomas. The father said, "Look! There's a horseshoe. Pick it up and put it in your bag." Thomas said, "It isn't worth the trouble." His father said nothing but he picked it up himself. When they got to a nearby town, they had a rest. There the farmer sold the horseshoe and with the few pennies he bought some cherries (樱桃).

The father and the son continued their way. The sun was well up in the sky, and there wasn't a house or even a tree where they could have a rest. Thomas felt too thirsty to walk on. At this time, his father dropped a cherry on the ground and Thomas picked it up quickly and ate it. After a while, his father dropped another cherry and once again, his son lost no time in picking it up and putting it in his mouth.

And so they went on. The old farmer dropped the cherries and the son picked them up. When Thomas had eaten up all the cherries, his father said to him, "My dear son, if you had bent (弯腰)



down early to pick up that horseshoe, it would not have been necessary for you to bend so many times for the cherries. Always remember the lesson that he who does not worry about the little things will find that he cannot do the great things."

1. Who picked up the horseshoe at last? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. The son B. The father  
C. Both the father and the son D. Neither the father nor the son
2. The farmer bought \_\_\_\_\_ with the money after he sold the horseshoe.  
A. some bread B. some water C. some cherries D. some pennies
3. When the son refused to pick up the horseshoe, the father \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beat the son B. said nothing C. felt very happy D. became very angry
4. The father dropped the cherries one by one, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he wanted to teach his son a lesson B. he wanted his son to do more exercise  
C. he wanted his son to eat them all D. he wanted to laugh at his son
5. From the story, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cherries are so delicious that most of us like to eat them  
B. a horseshoe is so expensive that it can bring us a lot of money  
C. if we want to eat cherries, we must pick up a horseshoe  
D. if we don't worry about the little things, we cannot do the great things

通过快速阅读此文,抓住关键词语 a farmer, walking with his son, horseshoe, pick, sold, bought cherries, thirsty, ate, 然后顺理成章地在文末找到了文章主题句: ... the lesson that he who does not worry about the little things will find that he cannot do the great things. 也就完成了第5题考中心思想的题目,选D项。

答案: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D

### D

People in different countries have different ways of doing things. Something that is polite in one country may be quite impolite in another. In Britain, you mustn't lift your bowl to your mouth when you are having some liquid (液体) food. But it's different in China. And in Japan you even needn't worry about making noises when you have it. It shows that you are enjoying it. But it is regarded as bad manners (礼貌; 方式) in Britain. If you are a visitor in Mongolia, what manners do they wish you to have? They wish you to give a loud "burp (打嗝)" after you finish eating. Burping shows that you like the food.

In Britain, you should try not to put your hands on the table when you're having a meal. In Mexico, however, guests are expected to keep their hands on the table during a meal. But in Arab countries you must be very careful with your hands. You mustn't eat with your left hand. Arabs consider it very bad manners eating with left hands. So, what should you do if you are on a visit in another country? Well, just do in Rome as the Romans do. You can ask the native (本土的) people to help you or just watch carefully and follow them.

1. According to the passage, making noises when you have liquid food isn't bad manners in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. China B. Japan C. Britain D. Mongolia
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is bad manners in Britain.  
A. Eating food without making noises B. Putting liquid food in the bowl  
C. Having soup directly with a bowl D. Keeping hands off the table
3. From the passage, we can infer (推断) that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Mongolian people burp when they are eating  
B. Japanese people all make noises when drinking  
C. Chinese people never make noises at table  
D. few Arabs eat with left hands
4. "Do in Rome as the Romans do" means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Do as the native people do B. Do as you do at home  
C. Ask the native people to do it D. Watch the native people doing it
5. The passage mainly (主要) tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some table manners in Britain B. some different table manners  
C. different ways of having liquid food D. to have good manners

这是一篇找不到主题句的文章,通过快速阅读抓住关键词语 different countries, different ways of doing things, polite, do in Rome as the Romans do. 可总结出本文的中心就是:不同的国家表达礼貌的方式也不同。第5题考的是文章的中心思想,选B项正确。

答案:1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

### E

On a Friday night in New York, a poor young man called Jay stood near the subway station, playing his violin. The music was so great that many people slowed down and put some money into his hat.

The next day, Jay came again. He took out a large piece of paper and laid it on the ground. Then he began playing. It seemed more pleasant to listen to. Before long, many people came, looking at the paper. It said, "Last night, a gentleman named George Sang put an important thing into my hat. Please come to claim (认领) it soon."

Seeing this, people wondered what it could be. After about half an hour, a middle-aged man rushed through the crowd to the young man and said, "I'm the George. I knew you'd surely come here!"

Then George explained the whole story. He bought a lottery ticket a few days ago. Yesterday he found that he won a prize of \$ 500,000. He was very excited. On his way home, he felt the music was so wonderful that he took out \$ 100 and put it in the hat. However, the lottery ticket with his name on was also thrown in.

Jay was a student at an art school in Paris. He had booked the flight and would fly that morning. However, when he happened to find the ticket holder had won the lottery, he cancelled (取消) the flight and came back to the subway station.

Later someone asked Jay, "Why didn't you take the lottery ticket for yourself?" He said, "Although I don't have much money, I live happily; but if I lose honesty, I won't be happy forever."

1. On a Friday night in \_\_\_\_\_, Jay played his violin near the subway station.  
A. New York B. Paris C. Hong Kong D. London
2. The next day, Jay put \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.  
A. his violin B. a piece of paper C. 100 dollars D. a lottery ticket
3. Jay went back because he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. return the lottery ticket B. make more money  
C. go to the art school D. perform for people
4. The best title of the text could be "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. A Poor Young Musician B. The Price of Love and Honesty  
C. A Story of the Subway Station D. The Importance of Being Honest

通过快速阅读文章,抓住重点词语 poor young man, playing his violin, money, George, bought ... lottery ticket, won prize...及重点句子: Although I don't have much money, I live happily; but if I lose honesty, I won't be happy forever. 尽管我钱不多,但我活得很快乐;而如果我失去了诚实,我将永不快乐。从这个小故事可知: Jay 是个穷困的年轻人,但他很诚实,把不该得的奖券还给了 George,说明了诚实的重要性。文中没有主题句,需读后自己总结出来,故通过分析得出第4题考中心思想的答案为D项。

答案: 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D

### F

#### Saturday, March 24th

We have arrived in the hot, wet city of Bangkok. This is our first trip to Thailand(泰国). All the different smells make us want to try the food. We are going to eat something special for dinner tonight. The hotel we are staying in is cheap, and very clean. We plan to stay here for a few days, visit some places in the city, and then travel to Chiang Mai in the north.

#### Tuesday, March 27th

Bangkok is wonderful and surprising! The places are interesting. We visited the famous market which was on water, and saw a lot of fruits and vegetables. Everything is so colorful, and we have taken hundreds of photos already! Later today we will leave for Chiang Mai. We will take the train north, stay in Chiang Mai for two days, and then catch a bus to Chiang Rai.

#### Friday, March 30th

Our trip to Chiang Rai was long and boring. We visited a small village in the mountains. The village people here love the quiet life—no computers or phones. They are the kindest people I have ever met. They always smile and say “hello”. Kathy and I can only speak a few words of Thai, so smiling is the best way to show our kindness. I feel good here and hope to be able to come back next year.

1. The diaries above show the writers' \_\_\_\_\_ days in Thailand.

- A. 3                      B. 7                      C. 15                      D. 30

2. It seems that visitors \_\_\_\_\_ in Bangkok.

- A. often feel hungry                      B. can always find cheap things  
C. can't take any photos                      D. can enjoy themselves

3. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Chiang Mai is a beautiful city in the south of Thailand.  
B. The writer left Chiang Mai for Chiang Rai by bus.  
C. Chiang Rai is a boring city in the mountains.  
D. The writer is traveling alone in Thailand.

4. The people in the village \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are friendly to others                      B. like to speak English  
C. are very weak                      D. hope to live in the cities

5. What is the best title(标题) for the whole diary?

- A. My First Travel                      B. The Outside World  
C. Traveling in Thailand                      D. A Country on the Train

这是三则日记。3月24日,周六,作者到达泰国的曼谷,这里住宿便宜,计划在此待几天享受美食,再参观一些地方然后去北部的 Chiang Mai。

3月27日,周二,在曼谷的水上市场参观,照相,然后乘火车去 Chiang Mai 待两天,再坐汽车去 Chiang Rai。



3月30日,周五,出发到 Chiang Rai,路很长,让人感到很无聊。去了那儿,我们参观了一个小村庄,那儿的人很友善。通过快速阅读抓住了文章大意后,判断出本文的中心就是讲在泰国的旅游,故第5题选C。

答案:1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

## G

Is it hard for you to get up early and get ready for classes? Some students at Winter Park High School just quickly get up and go to class in their own bedrooms. Of course, their teachers and classmates do not see them because all their class work is on the computer.

The Florida High School, the state's only online school, has 250 students who are taking classes at home by computer.

"I'm a lot more comfortable at home," says Luke Levesque, a 16-year-old boy who is taking a computer class on line. He thinks (A) the school's computer lab is so noisy that he can't study well. "Home is much better," he says.

Students in this first online program take classes in math, American government, chemistry, computer, and web-page design. They also have to go to regular (正规的) school to attend other classes.

When a student is ready to begin in class, he or she (B) the computer, reads the teacher's instructions, and begins working on the lesson for the day. What happens if a student has a question for the teacher? Or the teacher wants to say something about the work a student is doing? The student and the teacher talk to each other every day through e-mail or by telephone.

Is it easy for students to cheat on tests (考试作弊) when they're working at home? (C) The teachers have already thought about this. They make students take their final exams in person in the classroom.

"You see most of the same things online that you see in a regular classroom," says the teacher Linda Hayes.

If this first on-line program goes well, in three years Florida High School students will be able to take all their classes by computer. When that happens, students will be able to get their high school diplomas (毕业证书) without having to (D) 走进教室.

1. 画线部分(A)可用 the school's computer lab is \_\_\_\_\_ noisy for \_\_\_\_\_ to study well 代替。
2. 在(B)的空白处填入一个适当的词语 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 将画线部分(C)译成汉语 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 将画线部分(D)译成英语 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 在正文中找出能够说明主题的短语 \_\_\_\_\_

通过快速阅读得知此文讲的是学生在家里通过计算机来上课的事,第5题实际上也是考中心思想,故本文说明主题的短语为"taking (take) classes at home by computer 在家里通过计算机上课",这也是最新的考中心思想的方式,即任务型阅读。

答案:1. too, him

2. turns on/uses/works on

3. 老师已经考虑到了这个问题。

4. enter (go into; come into; study in) a/the classroom

5. taking (take) classes at home by computer

2. 细读 | 通读全文。抓住文章中心后,就要浏览一下阅读试题,再带着这些问题进行阅读。然后

再集中精力研读全文,进而掌握文章细节信息,看文章中的各细节是怎样对主题进行支持、说明和解释的,看文中出现的人物、时间、地点和具体情节是怎样变化、发展的。议论文要把握中心论点、论据、论证过程及结论,同时一定要留心记住一些关键的词句,这样有利于准确掌握文章的细节内容。对于浅层理解试题,如事实识别、计算、识图、排列顺序等,可从文中直接找到答案。当遇到一些深层理解试题,如文章的内涵、主题、中心、作者的主观意图、文章的结论及词、句理解等且这些试题的答案在文中没有明确指出时,就要根据自己所学的知识 and 文章提供的人物、时间、地点、事件以及各自要素的关系进行综合归纳、研究,进行合理分析、推断,得出正确的判断或结论,达到解决问题的目的。

看下面的文章:

# H

It was snowing very hard for days. Jigs and Reels had nothing to eat for a whole day. They knew that things weren't right at home, so yesterday morning they wanted to go out. Bob put them out through a window. Because the snow was so deep (深的) outside that he couldn't open the door.

Last night they didn't come back. "Dead," Bob said to himself, "They are only five months old. This weather will kill them." But just then Bob heard them calling him. He looked out and could not believe—they were drawing a big hare through the snow. They dropped it through the window into Bob's hands. Hare for dinner!

1. Jigs and Reels in the story were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Bob's children    B. dogs    C. hares    D. neighbours
2. They knew that things weren't right at home. It means that they knew \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Bob had no food to give them    B. Bob couldn't open the door  
C. it was very cold outside    D. they were too young to eat anything
3. Jigs and Reels didn't return last night, Bob thought they had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lost their way    B. been picked up by someone  
C. died    D. gone
4. The story says that Jigs and Reels \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. went out to play with snow    B. liked to look for food outside  
C. ate much more than Bob did    D. were a great help to Bob
5. Choose the right order according to (根据) the story.  
a. They caught a hare in the snow.  
b. They were sent out and stayed outside for the night.  
c. They brought the hare home.  
d. They felt hungry and wanted to find food.  
A. a, b, c, d    B. c, d, a, b    C. d, b, a, c    D. b, c, d, a

对此文章快速阅读后,抓住关键词 snowing, nothing to eat, Jigs and Reels, Bob, draw, hare, for dinner,从而了解了文章大意:天正在下大雪, Jigs and Reels 出去,但未归。Bob 认为他们死了,但他们却 draw 回了一只兔子 for dinner。了解此文大意后再看完试题及选项部分,进一步细读会发现: Jigs 和 Reels 在天下大雪时没有吃的,想出去, Bob put them out through a window. 此句中用了 put 这个词,还知道 Jigs 和 Reels 他们仅五个月大。对这些细节信息进行归纳总结,推断出 Bob 是故事中的主人,他不可能让他自己年龄才 5 个月的孩子外出,而且是 Bob "put" 他们出去的;更不可能是 Bob 的邻居。因此,得出这样的结论: Jigs 和 Reels 肯定是一种动物。所以完成第 1 题时, A 选项 Bob's children 和 D 选项 neighbours 被排除了。在文章中又可以发现 they, Jigs and Reels, were

drawing a big hare...因此也不可能选C项 hares。所以本题答案只能是B. dogs。这道题是对故事中的人物、事由及其内在关系进行归纳、研究后,获得准确信息,再进行合理推敲,进而判断出正确答案的。此类题属于高层次试题。

第2题要理解好原句“*They knew that things weren't right at home.*”。这是考查对本句话的理解,不仅对本句子表面意义要清楚,更应进一步理解此句的内涵,即深层意义:天下着大雪,Jigs和Reels已经一天没东西吃了,它们的主人Bob没有东西可供它们吃了,他们在家待着是不行的。因此,本题只能选A。此题属中层次试题。

第3题可直接理解。这是浅层理解题,是直接解答或是同义词转换理解题。从短文中“*This weather will kill them.*”一句中的kill,可想到他们died,死了,故此题C选项为正确答案。

做第4题时既要理解原文中Hare for dinner!的字面意义,也要根据上文中的具体语境理解其深层含义,也就是理解作者的言外之意。此题不能在文中直接找到答案,根据上文具体事实,经过对事实分析、深层理解,表明hare是对Bob的极大帮助,即解决了下大雪没有东西吃的大问题,故此题选D项。

第5题属于直接解答的浅层次试题。这种排列事件顺序的试题可直接从文中找到答案。只要稍细致看一下文章就不难找出C选项是正确答案。

答案:1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C

## Newspapers

The first newspapers were written by hand and put up on walls in public places. The earliest daily newspaper was started in Rome in 59 B. C. In the 700's, the first printed newspaper was published. Europe didn't have a regularly published newspaper until 1690, when one was started in Germany.

The first regularly published newspaper in English was printed in London and was published once a week. The first daily English newspaper was *Daily Current*. It came out in March, 1702.

In 1690, Benjamin Harris printed the first American newspaper in Boston. But not long after it was first published, the government stopped the paper. In 1704, John Campbell started *The Boston Newsletter*, the first newspaper published daily in the American colonies. By 1760, the colonies had more than thirty daily newspapers. There are now about 1,800 daily papers in the United States.

Today, as a group, English language newspapers have the largest circulation (发行) in the world. But the largest circulation for a newspaper is that of the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*. It sells more than eleven million copies every day.

1. The first daily newspaper came out \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 2067 years ago      B. in the 700's      C. in 1690      D. in 1740

2. The first daily English newspaper was started in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. London      B. Rome      C. Amsterdam      D. Boston

3. Which has the most readers in the world?

A. The English language newspapers.

B. The Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*.

C. *The Boston Newsletter*.

D. *Daily Current*.

第1题是一道数据推算题。今年是2008年,我们根据短文第一段中“The earliest daily newspaper was started in Rome in 59 B. C.”就可以推算出最早的报纸距今应为2067年。

第2题是一道推理判断题。短文第二段第一句说明周报在伦敦出版,我们再根据“The first daily English newspaper was *Daily Current*. It came out in March, 1702.”就可以推测出答案。

第3题是一道考查是否理解并掌握了文章所给信息的题目。短文最后一段中的句子“English



language newspapers have the largest circulation in the world. But the largest circulation for a newspaper is that of the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*.”明确说明了:作为单张报纸,日本的 *Asahi Shimbun* 发行量最大。

答案:1. A 2. A 3. B

3. 查读 查读是认真检查,减少答题失误。做完题后,再重新检查一遍所答试题,然后把文章重新阅读一遍,特别是文章中关键词语及重要部分要再细读、读透。检查是否有遗漏,是否个别题选项与中心矛盾,是否前后矛盾等。各个理解题干之间往往存在相互启示的关系,有时一道题中有几个相似的答案,应考虑所选项目是否是最佳答案。有些题目难度很大,一定要根据上下文和文章的中心思想去进行合乎情理、合乎逻辑的推断,同时还要把握好作者的主观意图。

## 答阅读理解题的注意事项

### ➡1. 阅读速度应放快,视域应放宽

在第一遍通读短文的过程中,不要用笔点着或用手指着逐词阅读,要目光横扫,视线从左向右移动,视幅一般在四、五个词左右。注意,从整句中搜寻必要的词语信息,并特别留心句型的结构和特点。要努力减少在阅读过程中的复视(回头看),以免过多地自我干扰,造成精力不集中,阅读速度放慢。

### ➡2. 正确对待生词

在短文中,有些词或词语往往不给出注解,主要有三种情况:

(1)人名、地名。在句中用大写字母开头的词往往是人名或地名。这就要求从词的本身及文章内容来猜大概意思,翻译出来的意思是否准确并不太重要,阅读时没有必要翻译。为了不影响阅读,要正确对待人名、地名,比如在上边 F 文章中出现的 Bangkok, Chiang Mai 这两个词为两个地名,如果记不住这些地名,又希望不影响阅读,我们可以在心中记住地名的第一个大写字母。Bangkok 记“B 地方”,Chiang Mai 记“C 地方”即可。遇到人名,在阅读中也可这样记。

(2)通过语法中的构词法得出另一个词的意思。这就要抓住词根意义,利用构词法的知识猜测词义。也可以根据上下文的相关信息来猜测词义或从试题理解部分与原文对照来猜出词义。比如,在下面句子的中:Although she was very old, she continued (继续) to teach at our school for several years because she was a very good educator. 在此句中,educator 是派生出来的生词,在初中教材中出现过 educate 和 education,由此可猜出 educator 是“教育者”之意,另外通过上文 teach at our school 也可以猜出其意。

再如:After her marriage, she had a baby last year. So she's out of work now. 在此句中,marriage 是动词 marry 的派生词,下文的 had a baby 是“生孩子”之意,这样根据构词法知识和下文“生孩子”这一学过的语言信息两方面来判断,其意义为“出嫁(名词)”,再把此意思放到文章中验证一下,此意义符合句意。

(3)根据句子及全文意思推测某个词的意义。如:Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly. 在此句中,annealing 虽然是一个生词,但后面的句子是对 annealing 这个词的解释,是现成的猜测词义的线索。另外,根据我们日常的物理学的自然知识,可以确定这个生词意义为“退火”。

再如:Some people think he is honest (诚实的) but in my mind, he is a hypocrite. 在此句中,通过上文 he is honest 已知 honest 是“诚实的”的意义,再注意到 but 表转折,从而猜测出 hypocrite 与 honest 的意思一定相反,那么 hypocrite 指的是一个“不诚实的人”,这与它的确切意义“伪君子”相差不多。

再看这样一篇文章:

Just as the teacher was coming into the classroom, one of the boys, Gerald, said loudly, “The

teacher is a real fool.”  
To their surprise, the students found that the teacher pretended not to have heard this. He didn't look at anyone and said nothing. He just went up to the teacher's desk and began the class. He said, “Today we are going to study punctuation (标点符号). Punctuation in a sentence is very important. Look at this sentence, please, boys and girls.”

He picked up a piece of chalk and wrote the following sentence on the blackboard.

*Gerald says the teacher is a real fool.*

The class laughed immediately (立刻).

“Now,” the teacher went on, “with two commas (逗号) I can change the meaning of the sentence completely.” Then he put in two commas in the sentence and so the sentence read: *Gerald, says the teacher, is a real fool.*

此文章中考查 pretend 之意。要想准确猜出该词的词义, 必须通读全文, 然后根据上下文语言信息判断出 pretend 这个生词的意义, 全文大意是: 小男孩 Gerald 第一次说老师是个傻瓜时, 老师好像没有反应, 似乎没听见; 开始上课了, 老师说, 今天我们学习标点符号。于是在黑板上写出了: *Gerald 说老师是个傻瓜*。然后经老师加标点, 两个逗号, 这句话就成了: *老师说 Gerald 是个傻瓜*。通过分析, 说明老师一开始就听到那男孩 Gerald 所说的话了, 先是“假装”没听到, 用巧讲标点的方式回击 Gerald, 这样 pretend 的意义自然显现出来了。

在阅读中, 要注意阅读整体句子, 中间遇到生词并不可怕, 只是千万别总盯在生词上苦思冥想, 这样不仅解决不了问题, 还易陷入迷惑之中, 也影响阅读速度。另外, 有的生词给出了注解, 再次或多次出现时, 不会注解多次, 要留心记住汉语意思, 以免造成下一步阅读障碍。

### →3. 注意试题理解部分与原句的转化

如同义词、词组或近义词, 简单句与复合句, 名词和代词等方面的转换; 有的是句子成分的转化, 如形容词由表语转化成定语等等。

### →4. 排除难句

阅读文章中出现难句, 犹如遇到拦路虎, 使同学们望而生畏, 从而影响了全篇的理解和对细节信息的准确把握。难句一般为长句, 即主从复合句、主从并列复合句, 或者是句中有多种形式的定语、状语, 有时伴有倒装、分隔和省略现象, 错综复杂, 令人眼花缭乱。其实, 再难的句子只要抓住关键词, 问题就迎刃而解了。结构关键词一般是分句、短语的起始词, 即分句的引导词或意群的第一个词。找到引导词, 就能找到各个分句, 以至于化整为零, 各个击破; 抓住意群起始词, 就能理清各个语法成分, 以至理清它们之间的关系。比如: “I would almost rather see you dead,” Roberts Cassatt, a leading banker (银行家) of Philadelphia, shouted when his twenty-year-old eldest daughter announced (宣布) that she wanted to become an artist.

针对此句先找出结构关键词 when, that, I。I 作为主语, 意味着直接引语也是一个完整的分句。这样确定了三个分句: “I ...” 这个直接引语, when 引出的时间状语从句, 其中还有 that 引出的宾语从句, 那么剩下的 Roberts Cassatt shouted 为主干部分即为主句。也就是说 when 引导时间状语从句, that 从句是其中的宾语从句, 句首的 “I ... dead.” 直接引语是 shouted 的一个倒装宾语。结构明确后, 意义就清楚了。

再如: The really important point is that because he did not invite the professor (教授) he certainly should have asked his father was angry. 此句中到底是谁生气, 他, 他父亲, 还是教授? 难下定论。先看句子结构, 抓住结构关键词 that, because, he, 可看出三个从句被一个主句串联起来了, 拆开便是以下四个句子:

He did not invite the professor.

He certainly should have asked the professor.

His father was angry.

That is the really important point.

这样全句的意思就清楚了。

再如: Emma Willard also tried to persuade New York State to pass a law to allow women to attend public colleges and universities, though that did not come about until after her death.

此句中除了有 though 引导的从句外, 主句中有五个动词, 关系复杂。必须抓住关键词 to。to persuade ... 作 tried 的宾语; to pass ... 是 to persuade ... 短语中的补语; to allow ... 作 law 的定语; to attend ... 作 to allow ... 短语中的补语。虽然句子拐了几个弯, 但意义也随着结构的理清而明确了。

注意: 在初中的阅读理解题中, 这样复杂的难句不多, 因初中阶段只学过宾语从句、状语从句、并列句等并不太复杂的复合句, 还未学习过那么多更复杂的句子, 一旦遇见也不必惊慌, 上高中继续学习自然会迎刃而解。

#### ►5. 做阅读理解题时, 一定要从整体上控制时间, 根据文章的难易程度来分配时间

文中一两处没看懂的地方可以暂时搁置一边, 等把全部题做完后, 再回头来处理。因为做完题后, 你的心情相对放松了, 往往会产生新的思路、新的灵感。即使做完题后时间所剩无几了, 你再把未处理的题猜测一下也不晚, 因为你仍然有选对的可能性。

总之, 需要运用自身所具备的语法、词汇等语言知识以及其他方面的常识与经验, 在阅读中获取所需要的信息, 信息要力求准确。较高层次的理解则还要求能够透过字面意思理解深层含义。多做题, 多分析, 这些问题就会一一解决。